COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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TO THE

LABOURERS OF ENGLAND.

1. *Observations to Labourers on the subject of Parliamentary Reform.*
2. *Instructions to Labourers for raising Cobbett's Corn.*
3. *About Truck System, and about* Preston Cock.

Kensington, 1st April, 1831.

My Friends,

I address myself to the labourers of the whole kingdom; but I am particularly desirous that this paper should be read by those of you who live in the beautiful valleys of the south of Wiltshire, and in the little *hard* parishes, as I call them, in the north of Hampshire, beginning at the lower den of Surrey, and sweeping along over the little dips in the high lands, till you come to Stockbridge southward, and to Weyhill and Coohill northward. I wish to see you all well off; but those of you who inhabit these parts of the country have been, as far as my observation has gone, the most hardly treated; and, therefore, I am the more desirous to render you service. Again, of the numerous parishes in these countries, I select as objects of my still more particular regard, the inhabitants of the little bunch of hard parishes in Hampshire, consisting of East Stratton, West Stratton, Mitcheldever, Weston, Wonston, Sutton Scotney, Bullington, Barton Stacey, Hunton, and Stoke-Charity. The reasons why I have this very particular regard for the working people of these parishes, I shall have an opportunity of more fully stating another time; but I cannot pass over the present occasion without declaring in this public manner that my partiality in this case arises from the circumstance of Joseph and Robert Mason, of Bullington, having been *transported for life*, after having been *condemned to death*. To relate the whole of the story of these two excellent labourers, will, when I come to discharge, as I shall one of these days, that sacred duty due to defenceless virtue and to truth, the whole of their story, together with that of poor Cooke, of Mitcheldever, whose *funeral* will be remembered in that parish for ages yet to come; the whole of this story, together with all the interesting circumstances belonging to it, will demand *a book*; which book, if it shall please God to preserve my life and give me health, I will write and publish.

For the present, suffice it to observe that of the two Masons, Joseph, aged thirty-two years, having a wife and one child, and Robert, aged twenty-four, unmarried, both natives of Bullington, where they had lived all their lives. They have a mother who has been many years a widow, whom they always maintained, and kept from the parish by their labour. They rented a cottage and three acres and a half of land at ten pounds a year. They kept a cow, raised potatoes, turnip seed, and used to have a little bit of wheat. This they cultivated themselves. They worked for the neighbouring farmers; earned their money by very hard labour; were perfectly sober and honest men, and an example in these respects to the whole country round about; but it was proved that they read Cobbett's Register, and Cobbett's History of the Protestant Reformation; and they were condemned to death, Joseph for being present, as one of a mob who received two sovereigns from Thomas Dowden of Mitcheldever; and Robert for being present in the mob who received five shillings from the parson at Barton

Stacey. This is all that I shall say relative to these affairs at present, except that I vouch for the truth of the facts here stated; that, when I was in Hampshire the other day I went to see the poor widow, their mother; that I found that JOSEPH'S child was living with her; that JOSEPH'S wife was gone to live at service at Barton Farm, Bishop Stocke; and that the widow was likely to keep the cottage, her cow and piece of ground, owing to the goodness of the owner, whom I understood to be MR. EDWARD TWINHAM of Witchurch; and here, in these circumstances, you have the foundation of my most particular anxiety for the well-being of the labouring people, including the makers of the ploughs, and the makers of the cloths, and the makers of the buildings, as well as the tillers of the land, in this little bunch of flinty parishes.

My friends, the working people of England, whether you actually turn up the land or make the implements for doing it with; whether you cut down the corn or the wood, or make the tools necessary for the purpose, or weave or make up the clothing necessary for those who do the work: to the whole of you I now announce with feelings of great joy, that we are now about to have THAT reform of Parliament for which JOSEPH MASON carried a petition to the King, from Bullington to Brighton, signed by about two hundred of the labourers of those little hard parishes, which petition *the King did not receive;* and I will here add my opinion that, if the King had not been advised not to receive it, but to receive it graciously, there never would have been a riot in these little hard parishes. In that petition, drawn up by JOSEPH MASON himself, the King would have seen the true state of the labourers of England. However, the past cannot be recalled: we cannot bring back yesterday; and, though the two MASONS and many others may be, and I trust will be, brought back to their parents, their wives, and their children, let us, in the mean time, make the most of the good which, through the means of the King and his Ministers, we are now about to obtain.

As long as the Parliament remained unreformed, there was no hope of better days for the labourer: the farmer was unable to give him a sufficiency of wages without ruin to himself, owing to the enormous burdens which he had to bear. The reform of Parliament will and must diminish these burdens. It was useless for men to be industrious, sober, and frugal, while misery was still their lot, in spite of the constant practice of these virtues. They laboured in despair; and, therefore, when idleness was as well rewarded as industry, why should they labour? *Things will now be changed:* we shall have encouragement to practise care and frugality. I am about to teach you how each of you, who has a little piece of ground in his hands, may greatly add to his well being; but even this I do I was discouraged from doing as long as the Parliament remained unreformed. I, some years ago, wrote a little book called "COTTAGE ECONOMY," of which book thousands of copies have been sold. It teaches the brewing of beer, the making of bread, the rearing of pigs and poultry, the keeping of a cow, the curing of bacon, and, in short, everything necessary to teach a small family how to make the most of a small bit of ground, and how to live well by good management. Particularly how to dispense with the everlasting pot hung over the fire to cook the soul-degrading potatoes. But even when I wrote that book, I told the reader that it would be of little use in general *without a reform of the Parliament.*

It may be asked, Will a reform of the Parliament give the labouring man a cow or a pig; will it put bread and cheese into his satchell instead of infernal cold potatoes; will it give him a bottle of beer to carry to the field instead of making him lie down upon his belly to drink out of the brook; will it put upon his back a Sunday coat and send him to church, instead of leaving him to stand lounging about shivering with an unshaven face and a carcass half covered with a ragged

smock-frock, with a filthy cotton shirt beneath it as yellow as a kite's foot? Will parliamentary reform put an end to the harnessing of men and women by a hired overseer to draw carts like beasts of burden; will it put an end to the practice of putting up labourers to auction like negroes in Carolina or Jamaica; will it put an end to the system which caused the honest labourer to be fed worse than the felons in the jails; will it put an end to the system which caused almost the whole of the young women to incur the indelible disgrace of being on the point of being mothers before they were married, owing to that degrading poverty which prevented the fathers themselves from obtaining the means of paying the parson and the clerk: will parliamentary reform put an end to the foul, the beastly, the nasty practice of separating men from their wives by force, and committing to the hired overseer the bestial superintendence of their persons day and night; will parliamentary reform put an end to this which was amongst the basest acts which the Roman tyrants committed towards their slaves? The enemies of reform jeeringly ask us, whether reform would do these things for us; and I answer distinctly that IT WOULD DO THEM ALL!

But there are two things which we ought to be upon our guard against: the first is, a notion that all these things will be done *at once and immediately*: and the other is the notion that we can all be *equally rich*, and all live in the same sort of way. With regard to the first of these, it would be to show very little good sense, to suppose that such a mass of evils and abuses is wholly to be removed in a day. Lord GREY, who is the King's chief minister, and who is the real and sole author of this reform, has *never* had *any* hand in *any* of those measures which have caused our sufferings; but, it is impossible for him, even him, to restore things to a proper state in a day or even in a year. We want the thing done; but we want it done peaceably, and without the creating of any more suffering than strict justice demands, and than is necessary to the happiness and honour of our country. There must be, you will understand, *suffering*; there must be distress, created amongst *others*, in consequence of doing bare justice to the industrious classes. REFORM will *create* nothing, except that it will not cause the labours of the country to be more productive: it will not (except in this comparatively trifling degree) add to the quantity of bread and meat and other things in the country. Generally speaking, it will create nothing that is good to man; but, it will cause a different distribution of every-thing that is good. There are millions, yea, millions, who now live luxuriously in idleness, while those who do the work are, or at least have been, half starved. REFORM will take from the idlers and restore to the laborious. But, a peaceable reform, that which we all desire, will not do this all at once. From this new distribution the idlers must suffer; and, though the new distribution will be perfectly just, justice will demand from us that we make the suffering as supportable as is consistent with our own well-being and with the safety, honour, and welfare, of our country. For instance now, suppose there to be, in the ten little hard parishes above-mentioned, some pensioner dead-weight man, sinecure-holder, pluralist-parson, loan-monger, or any other person living upon the labour of the people; and suppose it to be strictly just, that laws should be passed that would take from him all that he has to live on, it would not be morally just in us to demand such a law; because common humanity would forbid it. We, therefore, who have been suffering forty, nay more than forty years, for fifty, ought now to be patient for a little longer. We see land; and it would be foolish indeed to jump into the sea of confusion and anarchy to reach it, when we know, that, by quietly remaining on board, the ship would bring us to it and land us in safety. By the unnatural, the monstrous system of debts and taxes, the riches and the food and the raiment of the country have

been drawn together into great masses. "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." The people have followed the masses of riches, of food and of raiment. The million and a half of human beings assembled in and around London, the swarms got together at Bath, Brighton, Cheltenham, and various other places, are maintained there by the money, food, and raiment, drawn from the productive parts of the country. When the reformed Parliament shall have diminished the taxes to their proper standard, the money, the food, and the raiment, will remain with those who own and cultivate the land, and who make the clothing, and the houses, and the tools. The swarms before mentioned will and must suffer from this restoration of goods to their right owners; and as men when assembled in great bodies make more noise than when they are thinly scattered, the outcry of the sufferers will be dreadful, and especially if the suffering be pushed to its extreme all at once. Reform will be reviled as the cause of all this suffering, the revilers not considering that the beggaring of one fat pensioner puts a flitch of bacon on the rack of two or three hundred labourers. It will be the duty of the Government to do the thing, and it will be our duty to stand by that Government in the doing of it; but, when the actual dispersion of whole masses of people must be the unavoidable consequence, it would neither be politically wise nor morally just, even if the Government had the power to effect it peacably, to do the thing all at once. Therefore, my friends, let us be patient: REFORM is merely the instrument with which to do the good; and if we have but a little patience, the whole of the good will come. Be patient, therefore, now; prove to those who have insolently called you peasantry and lower orders, that you have sense, and moderation, and humanity, and love of country, if they have none.

With regard to the other topic; namely, the notion that all men ought to be *equally rich and live in the same sort of way*, it is not necessary for me to say much, or, indeed, any-thing, to the far greater part of you; and it would not have been necessary to say one word to any of you on the subject, had it not been for the stupid industry of those who have been living on your labours, to give you what they call education; that is to say, book-knowledge, which they have been cramming down your throats by the means of *their schools* and *their tracts*, all having one and the same tendency; namely, to make you live contentedly upon potatoes, while their tables were covered with the best of bread and of meat, and some of them eating strawberries at a guinea an ounce. In this work of *educating*, however, they have, without intending it, produced a pretty prevalent opinion that there ought to be an equal distribution of riches as well as of knowledge; and that all men ought to live in the same sort of way. This, a bare survey of the world will convince you, never can be. If there were no rich farmers, there could be no store of corn or of meat in the country; if there were no gentlemen to be magistrates, there could be neither peace nor property; if there were no legislators of great integrity and knowledge, the country must be torn to pieces for want of laws; if there were no men of great learning and experience, there could be no judges to execute the laws; if there were no statesmen there could be no state, and the nation would have no means of providing for its independence and safety. If all men were upon an equality in point of means, England would become what the wilds of America are, inhabited by wild men; nobody would work except just to provide food and raiment for the day; and our country would become the most beggarly upon the earth, instead of being what it formerly was (and I hope and trust will be again) the pride of its own people and the envy of the world.

Besides, my friends; besides this impossibility; besides that this inequality in point of riches is contrary to the order of the world and the decrees of God; besides this, I beseech you not to overlook the advantages which

the labouring man has over his rich neighbour. The latter has diet and drink and fuel and clothing and bedding, which the former would not look at with longing eyes if he knew the cares and anxieties with which they are attended. What would the lord or the squire, sitting in his carpetted room, and half a score dishes before him, give for that appetite with which the ploughman eats his bread and cheese, curled up under the shelter of a hedge, or with which, sitting on his brick floor, he eats the bit of bacon and pudding after his return, dividing the last mouthful with his children! And, oh! what would either of them give, when getting into his bed of down, for that sleep which the labourer enjoys when he tumbles down upon his bed, or upon a bench, too weary to pull off his clothes. We must set one thing against the other. The labourer knows nothing of the curse of ambition; he has nobody to grudge him his earnings; there is no hellish envy at work to calumniate him, pull him down, or supplant him. His children, destined to tread the same path which he has trodden, he has always with him or near him. I have always remarked that the labouring people are the most affectionate parents and children; and, if there were no more than this, this alone is more than an over-balance for all the advantages that riches and high life can bestow. For my own part, though enjoying all the blessings that constant sobriety, resolute abstinence, and consequent uninterrupted health can give, I have often, after very serious reflection upon the matter, come to the determination that I should have been still happier than I have been, though I have been a very happy man, if I had remained (with a just and sufficient reward for my labour) a labouring man all the days of my life.

But, though I thus preach content, far from me the villanous thought of recommending to those who labour truly and honestly to be content without receiving a sufficiency of food and of raiment for their labour. And, of all the detestable villains ever fostered by tyranny and corruption, the canting wretches, called Methodist teachers, appear to me to be the worst. These are the true blasphemers; for they represent the Almighty as willing and even wishing the people should live in a half-starving state; that they should be fed upon garbage or potatoes; and that this is conducive to their eternal salvation. *Read* that Bible, my friends, about which these canting hypocrites talk so much; read it; only read it, and you will find that, from one end to the other, the promise of good living is made to those who shall do well, and the threat of *hunger* to those who shall do ill. You will find the precept, that those who ***will not work shall not eat.*** You will find a long string of bitter curses on those who defraud the labourer of his hire. You will find that even the ox is not to be muzzled as he treadeth out the corn. You will find that the labourer, when he has discharged his task, is not to be sent away empty-handed, but is to receive freely, from the granary, the flock, and the wine-press of the master. And yet, in the face of all this, these canting Methodist ruffians, well crammed with meat and ale themselves, preach to the people that, to live upon potatoes, or to lie down and die quietly with starvation, is a mark of grace, and a sure means of securing eternal salvation. Of all the tools of the boroughmongers, these have been the most choice. For forty years they were labouring to induce the labouring people of England to live upon potatoes; while they, by defrauding them of a part of the few pennies that they got, were living in luxury.

Far from me to inculcate content with potatoes in exchange for hard labour. Such labour merits a sufficiency of bread, of meat, of beer, good fuel, good clothing, good lodging; and if the man who labours honestly and truly, at whatever sort of work, do not obtain a sufficiency of these for himself and his family too, I despise him for being content; I despise him for being quiet; I despise him for lying down and starving with the hope of salvation for his reward. Such a man is a worm,

made to be devoured by the fowls of the air, or to be trodden on and squeezed to death. For many, many years, and especially since the Union with Ireland, endeavours have been making to induce the English labourers *to live upon potatoes*. Had it not been for that accursed, that soul-degrading, that man-enslaving root, the people of Ireland never could have been brought to their present miserable state. All manner of means have been resorted to to bring the English to their present miserable state. I thank God Almighty the attempts have failed; and I do not know that I ever experienced more pleasure in all my life than I did upon finding that the working people in the bunch of little flinty parishes in Hampshire *now get a sufficiency of bacon and bread*. The whole of my journey into Hampshire, all the circumstances considered, was the pleasantest I ever took in my life. The havoc made in those parishes amongst the labourers, has been dreadful; the victims have been numerous; but those who remain have bacon and bread and beer; and never will they again go to the fields with cold potatoes in their satchells. Mr. DEDAMS, shoemaker, of Sutton Scotney, told me that the labourers were well off and contented; that the farmers adhered faithfully to their promises, and that harmony reigned in the villages such as he had never known before. "Do they get bacon and bread," said I; and when he told me that they did, I said, "That is enough."

Now, my friends, this *bacon* being the standard with me, I am about to give you instructions how to get more bacon than you would be able to get without those instructions. I am not conceited enough to think that I can tell you any-thing useful concerning those things which you have been accustomed to from your infancy; but I am going to tell you about something that you cannot know any-thing about. I am going to tell you how to get the means of fatting a pig of ten score without peas, beans, barley, or oats. God forgive you, if you think that I am going to recommend the everlasting pot-boiling potatoes, which, as you well know, makes a sort of stuff that boils half away in the pot, and the remainder of which is only fit to grease wheels with. I am going to tell you how to get bacon as solid and as sweet as that fatted upon barley-meal, and that, too, *without going to either farmer or miller*; that is to say, if you have from *ten to twenty rods of ground*, and will *strictly* follow my directions.

INSTRUCTIONS TO LABOURERS FOR RAISING COBBETT'S CORN.

I WILL first describe *this corn* to you. It is that which is sometimes called *Indian Corn*; and sometimes people call it Indian wheat. It is that sort of corn which the disciples ate as they were going up to Jerusalem on the Sabbath day. They gathered it in the fields as they went along, and ate it green, they being "an hungered," for which, you know, they were reproved by the Pharisees. I have written a treatise on this corn, in a book which I sell for two-and-sixpence, giving a minute account of the qualities, the culture, the harvesting, and of the various uses of this corn; but I shall here confine myself to what is necessary for a labourer to know about it, so that he may be induced to raise, and may be enabled to raise, enough of it in his garden to fat a pig of ten score.

There are a great many sorts of this corn. They all come from countries which are hotter than England. This sort, which my eldest son brought into England, is a dwarf kind, and is the only kind that I have known to ripen in this country; and I know that it will ripen in this country in any summer; for, I had a large field of it in 1828 and 1829; and last year (my lease at my farm being out at Michaelmas, and this corn not ripening till late in October) I had about two acres in my garden at Kensington. Within the memory of man there have not been three summers so cold as the last, one after another; and not one so cold as the last. Yet my corn ripened perfectly well, and this you will be satisfied of if you be amongst the men to

whom this corn is given from me. You will see that it is in the shape of the cone of a spruce fir; you will see that the grains are fixed round a stalk which is called the *cob*. These *stalks* or *ears* come out of the side of the plant, which has leaves like a flag, which plant grows to about three feet high, and has two or three and sometimes more of these ears or branches of grain. Out of the top of the plant comes the tassel, which resembles the plumes of feathers upon a hearse, and this is the flower of the plant.

The grain is, as you will see, about the size of a large pea, and there are from two to three hundred of these grains upon the ear, or cob. In my treatise I have shown that, in America, all the hogs and pigs, all the poultry of every sort, the greater part of the oxen, and a considerable part of the sheep, are fatted upon this corn; that it is the best food for horses; and that, when ground and dressed in various ways, it is used in bread, in puddings, in several other ways in families; and that, in short it is the real staff of life, in all the countries where it is in common culture, and where the climate is hot. When used for poultry, the grain is rubbed off the cob. Horses, sheep and pigs, bite the grain off and leave the cob; but horned cattle eat cob and all.

I am to speak of it to you, however, only as a thing to make you some bacon, for which use it surpasses all other grain whatsoever. When the grain is in the whole ear, it is called corn in the ear; when it is rubbed off the cob, it is called shelled corn. Now, observe, ten bushels of shelled corn are equal, in the fatting of a pig, to fifteen bushels of barley; and fifteen bushels of barley, if properly ground and managed, will make a pig of ten score, if he be not too poor when you begin to fat him. Observe that every body who has been in America knows, that the finest hogs in the world are fatted in that country; and no man ever saw a hog fatted in that country in any other way than tossing the ears of corn over to him in the sty, leaving him to bite it off the ear, and deal with it according to his pleasure. The finest and most solid bacon in the world is produced in this way.

Now, then, I know that a bushel of shelled corn may be grown upon one single rood of ground, sixteen feet and a half each way. I have grown more than that, this last summer; and any of you may do the same if you will strictly follow the instructions which I am now about to give you.

1. Late in March (I am doing it now), or in the first fortnight of April, dig your ground up *very deep*, and let it lie rough till between the seventh and fifteenth of May.

2. Then, in dry weather, if possible, dig up the ground again and make it smooth at top; draw drills with a line two feet apart, just as you do drills for peas; rub the grains off the cob; put a little very rotten and fine manure along the bottom of the drill; lay the grains along upon that, six inches apart; cover the grain over with fine earth, so that there be about an inch and a half on the top of the grain; pat the earth down a little with the back of a hoe, to make it lie solid on the grain.

3. If there be any danger of slugs, you must kill them before the corn comes up, if possible; and the best way to do this is to put a little hot lime in a bag, and go very early in the morning, and shake the bag all round the edges of the ground and over the ground. Doing this three or four times very early in a dewy morning, or just after a shower, will destroy all the slugs; and this ought to be done for all other crops as well as for that of corn.

4. When the corn comes up, you must take care to keep all birds off till it is two or three inches high; for the spear is so sweet that the birds of all sorts are very apt to peck it off, particularly the doves and the larks and pigeons. As soon as it is fairly above ground, give the whole of the ground (in dry weather) a flat hoeing, and be sure to move all the ground close round the plants. When the weeds begin to appear again, give the ground another hoeing, but always in dry weather. When the plants get to be about a foot

high, or a little more, dig the ground between the rows, and work the earth up a little against the stems of the plants.

5. About the middle of August you will see the tassel springing up out of the middle of the plant, and the ears coming out of the sides. If weeds appear in the ground hoe it again, to kill the weeds, so that the ground may be always kept clean. About the middle of September you find the grains of the ears to be full of milk, just in the state that the ears were at Jerusalem when the disciples cropped them to eat. From this milky state they, like the grains of wheat, grow hard; and as soon as the grains begin to be hard, you should cut off the tops of the corn and the long flaggy leaves, and leave the ears to ripen upon the stalk or stem. If it be a warm summer, they will be fit to harvest by the last of October; but it does not signify if they remain out until the middle of November, or even later. The longer they stay out, the harder the grain will be.

6. Each ear is covered in a very curious manner with a husk. The best way for you will be, when you gather in your crop, to strip off the husks, to tie the ears in bunches of six or eight or ten, and to hang them up to nails in the walls, or against the beams of your house; for there is so much moisture in the cob, that the ears are apt to heat if put together in great parcels. The room in which I write in London is now hung all round with bunches of this corn. The bunches may be hung up in a shed or stable for a while, and, when perfectly dry, they may be put into bags.

7. Now, as to the mode of *using* the corn; if for poultry you must rub the grains off the cob; but if for pigs, give them the whole ears. You will find some of the ears in which the grain is still soft. Give these to your pig first; and keep the hardest to the last. You will soon see how much the pig will require in a day; because pigs, more decent than many rich men, never eat any more than is necessary to them. You will thus have a pig; you will have two flitches of bacon, two pigs' cheeks, one set of souse, two griskins, two spare-ribs, from both which I trust in God you will keep the jaws of the Methodist parson; and if, while you are drinking a mug of your own ale, after having dined upon one of these, you drink my health, you may be sure that it will give you more merit in the sight of God, as well as of man, than you would acquire by groaning the soul out of your body in responses to the blasphemous cant of the sleek-headed Methodist thief that would persuade you to live upon potatoes.

You must be quite sensible that I cannot have any motive but your good in giving you this advice, other than the delight which I take in, and the pleasure which I derive from, doing that good. You are all personally unknown to me: in all human probability, not one man in a thousand will ever see me. You have no more power to show your gratitude to me than you have to cause me to live for a hundred years. I do not desire that you should deem this a favour received from me. The thing is worth your trying, at any rate.

I am now preparing bags of ears of this corn to be sent to the following gentlemen, in number as stated against their names respectively. I request them to give them to such labouring men as they may choose, and to each labouring man a copy of "TWO-PENNY TRASH," No. X., along with the Indian Corn. To Mr. DEDAMS, of Sutton Scotney, I have to make this request, namely, that if I do not send him enough for the labourers of that little bunch of hard parishes, he will write to me for more; for I have a particular desire to show my regard for these parishes. I was once going on horseback across the country, through the villages from Winchester to Burghclere, and they having displeased me at the inn at Winchester, I had gone off, I and my little boy, without breakfast; when I came to Stoke-Charity, I was in the true English mood of hunger and anger, and had just spoken in such an angry tone to him, that I was ashamed of myself the moment after. Going by a labourer's house

in the outskirts of the village, I asked a woman with a child in her arms whether she could give me a crust of bread. She brought me out all that they had, about a pound of bread and a quarter of a pound of cheese, and wanted me to take it as a gift. I took it with great eagerness, giving her, of course, the means of buying something more; but, as I was dividing the bread and the cheese between Richard and me, I could not help reflecting on the sufferings of those poor people, and on what a shame it was for me, who lived in such abundance, to be out of temper merely on account of that momentary want of food, when the contents of every inn and every public-house were at my command. If I could discover that labourer whose wife gave me the bread and cheese, he should have corn enough to plant half an acre of ground. *To save postage*, and also to save the trouble of writing to Mr. DEDAMS, of Sutton Scotney, I request him to get a stout man or two to dig up immediately, *very deep* and clean, the whole of the piece of ground at the back of the cottage of the widow MASON, and to beg her to let it lie rough dug (*not smoothed at top*), and to assure her that I will go down to Bullington, at the proper season, and *plant the corn myself*. I will carry down seed. Mr. DEDAMS will please to give the men that dig the ground half-a-crown a day each of them for their work; each of them also a pint of beer; but they must have good leng spades, take *thin spits*, and *go deep*. They should leave the ground *rough*; and dig each of them six rod a day. I beg him to pay them, and I will pay him again; but the ground ought to be dug up *as soon as possible*. Some of the ears of corn will be found to have *lost some of their grains*, which has been owing to their having been knocked about in the bags, or in the granary; but a few will be enough to begin with.

The following is the list of the gentlemen to whom I, agreeably to the promise contained in my *Register* of the 19th of March, shall send parcels of the corn, accompanied, as before observed, with No. X. of "Twopenny Trash."

BERKSHIRE.

WILLIAM BUDD, Esq., Newbury.
Mr. JAMES TUBB, Sellingford, near Wallingford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Rev. A. D. MORRICE, Great Brickhill.
Mr. JOSEPH HULL, High Wycombe.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. N. WALKER, Wisbeach.
Mr. DANIEL FRIER, Chatteris.

ESSEX.

OSBORNE BUTCHER, Esq., Malden.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. ILES, Fairford.
DANIEL CROOME, Esq, Berkeley.
Mr. GOMME, Bookseller, Gloucester.

HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. BIGWOOD, No. 40, Queen-street, Portsea.
Mr. FIELDER, Botley, Southampton.
Mr. JAMES KING, Havant.
Mr. RICHARD SMITH, Langard, Brading, Isle of Wight.
Mr. GEORGE GREY, Alton.
V. EARL, Esq., Winchester.
JOSEPH BLOUNT, Esq., Uphurstbourne, Andover.
Mr. ENOS DEDAMS, Sutton Scotney, Winchester.
Mr. JOHN TEMPLER, Lymington.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Mr. WILLIAM TOLLER, St. Neots.
Mr. WILLIAM BIRD, Huntingdon.

KENT.

Mr. FISH, Brewer, Earl's-street, Maidstone.
Mr. KIPPING, Corn Dealer, Tonbridge.
Mr. MARTIN, Grocer, Seven Oaks.
Mr. REEVE, Cranbrook.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. SNAITH, Surgeon, Boston.
Mr. RICHARD PADDISON, Solicitor, Lowth.
JOSHUA PLASKIT, Esq. Great Grimsby.
Mr. MATTHEW COATS, Gainsborough.
Mr. WILLIAM BEDFORD, Sen., Lincoln.

NORFOLK.

SIR THOMAS BEEVOR, Bart., Hargham.
Mr. JAMES KEED, Lynn.
Mr. GEORGE WRIGHT, Bookseller, Norwich.
WILLIAM WITHERS, Esq. Holt.

SUFFOLK.

Mr. COBBING, Shoe Maker, Bury.
JAMES GUDGEON, Esq. Stow-market.
Mr. CLOUTING, Farmer, near Eye.
Mr. CHILDS, Bungay.

SURREY.

Mr. PYM, Reigate.
Mr. ROWLAND, Chilworth, Guildford.
Mr. WHITLAW, Brewer, Compton, Guildford.
Mr. THOMAS COBBETT, Farnham.

SUSSEX.

Mr. BRAZIER, Worth Lodge Farm, Crawley.
Mr. GROVE, Battle.
Mr. JAMES GRAY, Butcher, Chichester.
Mr. GEORGE ROBINSON, Lewes Arms, Lewes.
Mr. HURST, Innkeeper, Eastbourne, Sussex.

WILTSHIRE.

Mr. BARLING, Fisherton, Salisbury.
Mr. STRONG, Pewsey, down the valley towards Amesbury.
JAMES CROWDY, Esq., Highworth.
Mr. PIKE, Publican, Cricklade.
Mr. WILCOXON, Preston, Lancashire.

I shall send all these parcels off on *Tuesday next*. There are some of the gentlemen who will, perhaps, not like the trouble that I am thus imposing upon them; but, as I shall *pay the carriage* of all the parcels, they will only have to throw the corn to their chickens, or pigs, and put the pamphlets into the fire. If only a hundred labourers, or only one, get a fat hog every year from what I am doing, it will be a great deal more than the worth of a thousand times the trouble that I have taken.

PRESTON COCK.

THIS is the name given to HUNT, in consequence of his having put upon his *flag*, at Preston, the picture of a red *game*-cock, clapping his wings and *crowing*, while STANLEY, his opponent, is represented as a dunghill cock, running away. This great ignorant and impudent oaf, with regard to whose character and qualities and actions and views, the good people of Preston were completely deceived, having done *every-thing in his power to prevent the Reform Bill from passing*, I made a *full exposure* of his conduct, in my Register of the 12th instant. In revenge for this, he has brought *a petition* before the House of Commons, pretended to be from men who had worked for me, and *whom I had paid in provisions*. I will first insert the report from the MORNING HERALD, and then show the good people of Preston what disgrace they have been deluded to bring upon themselves and this town. The transaction took place on the 20th of March.

Mr. HUNT said he had another petition to present, of which he had given notice. It showed the evils of the truck system, and was drawn up some 12 months ago, when the hon. Member for Staffordshire brought in his Bill to compel the payment of labourers' wages in money. The petition was taken round to as many as *eight or nine Members* of that House soon after it was drawn up, but *they all had objections to presenting it*, for some reason or other, but, as petitioners conceived, because it alluded to an individual, *one Cobbett*, who had some publication of which those hon. Members were in dread. The petition was brought to him (Mr. Hunt) *at this time*, to see whether *he could recommend* the petitioners to whom they should apply to present it; and, upon being told that so many Members had refused, he said, "*if he were in Parliament*, and knew the statements in it to be true, he should have no hesitation in presenting it." When he (Mr. Hunt) became a Member of that House the petitioners *reminded him of his former declaration, and called on him to fulfil it*; and, in accordance with the pledge so given, he now presented the petition. The hon. Member then proceeded to read the statements contained in the petition, which was as follows:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the undersigned labourers, of the parish of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and of Barnes, in the county of Surrey,

Most Humbly showeth,—That your petitioners belong to a class of the community who are destined by PROVIDENCE to earn their daily bread by the sweat of their brow.

That, for some time past, previous to the winter of 1827 and the spring of 1828, your petitioners have been enabled to command, as wages for garden and other labour, from 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. a day; that with such wages, scanty and insufficient as they are to purchase any thing other than the necessaries of life, your humble petitioners have been, nevertheless, able to support themselves, their families, and their children.

That owing to the pressure of the times, consequent upon the enormous taxes with which this country is burdened, and which fall so heavily upon the labouring classes of the community, your petitioners have greatly experienced the want of employment; but, being naturally anxious to embrace it whenever it offered itself, your humble petitioners were compelled, by that necessity which arises from the increasing wants of their families, to accept of employ under one William Cobbett, a nurseryman and a seedsman, residing at Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, and also occupying what he calls an "Indian corn farm," at Barn Elms, in the county of Surrey, upon the following terms: namely, 2lbs. of meat, 1½lb. of bread, and ½lb. of cheese per

day for each man! That the said William Cobbett assigned to your petitioners, as a reason for this sort of payment of wages, "his great desire to keep your petitioners from the cursed chandler's shop and the big brewer; and also that every man who worked for him should have in his belly some bread, meat, and cheese."

These were the motives assigned by the said William Cobbett, for thus employing your humble petitioners; but *more false or more hypocritical motives* never were assigned, as will be seen, and of which your honourable House will be perfectly convinced, by the following statement of facts: to wit, the meat, consisting of *the worst part of bad mutton* or *cheap pickled pork*, might have been bought by your humble petitioners at 5*d.* a pound retail; the bread, composed of coarse black *filthy Indian corn meal* and rye flour, at a penny a pound; and *stinking cheese* at 4*d.* a pound, making the wages of your petitioners to consist of food of the following value, viz.—

For Mutton or Pork.. 2lb. at 5*d*...		10*d.*
For Bread ..... 1½ at 1	..	1½
For Cheese ..... ½ at 4	..	2
Total.... 1		1½ a day.

Thus paying your humble petitioners, in lieu of 3*s.* or 2*s* 6*d.* a day in money, paying them in such disgusting food, to the utmost not worth more than thirteen-pence halfpenny (*hangman's wages*), while the prime cost of it, to the said William Cobbett, could not possibly exceed sixpence three farthings.

Your Honourable House, therefore, will readily perceive, from the foregoing premises, the true cause and selfish motives which induced the said William Cobbett to adopt *the infamous practice* of paying your humble petitioners in meat and meal, instead of the current coin of the realm.

With such payment of wages your petitioners, were left with no means whatever to purchase clothes, fuel, beer, soap, candles, lodging, or even tobacco now rendered so necessary by the habits of their lives; and, in short, your humble petitioners were deprived of the necessaries of life, or compelled *to sell*, at an immense loss, a great portion of their hard-earned, coarse, and unwholesome food, *such as the hogs of the said William Cobbett have been frequently known to refuse*, in order to purchase some one of the articles above enumerated.

Your petitioners, therefore, most earnestly implore that your Honourable House will interpose between your humble petitioners and all such persons who may be disposed to imitate the fatal and abominable example of the said William Cobbett, and pass such a law as will in future protect them from becoming the dupes of such low cunning, as also from the additional misery and degradation of their station in life, by preserving them from the payment of wages in food.

And your petitioners further pray that they may be permitted to prove all and every allegation contained in their humble petition at the bar of your Honourable House.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The hon. Member proceeded to observe that a grosser instance of the evils arising from the truck system, perhaps had never been brought before the House; and he hoped the system would soon be put an end to. The individual referred to (Cobbett) *had been attacking h'm* (Mr. Hunt) in his publications; but *he assured the House he was not instigated to present the petition from that circumstance.* —He had pledged himself to present the petition many months ago, before those attacks had taken place.

I must have more room, and it must be a time of less *public* interest, for me to give *the history* of this man. As to the *petition*, the facts are these: That it was not my *practice* to pay men in provisions; that I kept always *eight* men and boys *in house* on a farm of eighty-eight acres; that the men paid in food were men who had no work, and who, in dead of winter, mind, told me they were starving; that food was given them, that their wives and children might get a part of the food; that it was an act of *mere charity* on my part; that the meat was bought of Mr. SCALES and Mr. MATHEWS, by the *whole carcass*, and the pork of Mr. AKERMAN, and was *the best* that could be had, at least *the fattest*, as those gentlemen will testify; that it is impossible that the men could have *sold* the food, if it had been *so bad that my hogs refused it.* In short, it is a string of lies from beginning to end. But, *how came there to be* such a petition, and *who signed it*, and *when was it signed?* Now, my friends, prepare yourselves for real "*matchless black.*" In revenge for my resolution, taken about *eighteen months ago*, to have *nothing more to do with him*, he hatched a conspiracy, the detail of which will, whenever it shall come forth, astound even those most accustomed to contemplate deeds of villany. Having failed in that, he resorted to this *petition*; and, now, look at his stuff, taken from the *Herald*, and then take these facts; that he (being unable to compose a sentence himself fit for the press) HAD THE PETITION DRAWN UP IN HIS OWN HOUSE; that HE DICTATED THE WHOLE OF IT; that HE

SENT IT TO GET SIGNED BY A PARCEL OF IRISH PEOPLE, who had DRINK GIVEN THEM FOR SIGNING IT; that he then CAUSED IT TO BE CARRIED TO SEVERAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, OF WHOM MR. HOBHOUSE WAS ONE; and that all of them refused to have any thing to do with it; and that I pledge myself for the truth of these facts. There, my good fellows of Preston: that's your *Cock*; that's your "DARLING," as Mitchell called him at Manchester! A greater *fool* you might have chosen, for there were the lunatic hospitals for you to go to to get a representative; if real life afforded you no equal to him as *bully and coward*, Shakspeare or Ben Jonson might, *perhaps*, have given you his match in PISTOL or BOBADIL; but as LIAR, your choice sets at defiance all approach towards equality, whether in real life or in fiction. The fault of the choice is, however, *not yours:* you were deceived; you have done good, however; for you have lifted the senseless and malignant thing up, that he *might be seen by all*; and that was what was wanted. Such a thing can live only amidst troubles and strife. Instinct teaches it this; and, therefore, this *horrible* thing, which really ought not to be called a man, by whose presence in it your beautiful town will never again be disgraced, is *raving mad* at the prospect of a state of *justice* and of *harmony*, which the Reform Bill is so manifestly calculated to produce.

WM. COBBETT.

MINORITY.

ENGLAND.

(*Continued from No.* 13, *vol.* 831.)

Inglis, Sir R. H.	Oxford University
Irving, J.	Bramber
Jenkins, R.	Shrewsbury
Jermyn, Earl	Bury St. Edmunds
Joliffe, Sir W. G. H.	Petersfield
Joliffe, G. E.	Ditto
Jones, J.	Carmarthen
Kearsley, J. H.	Wigan
Kemmis, T. A.	East Looe
Kenyon, L.	St. Michaels
Kerrison, Sir E.	Eye
Kilderbee, Sir H.	Orford
King, Sir J. D.	Chipping Wycomb
Lascelles, H.	Northallerton
Lewis, T. F.	Radnorshire
Lindsay, J.	Wigan
Lowther, Sir J.	Cumberland
Lowther Viscount	Westmoreland
Lowther, H. C.	Ditto
Lushington, J. L.	Carlisle
Luttrell, J. F.	Minehead
Lygon, H. P.	Worcestershire
Lyon, D.	Beeralston
Lyons, W.	Seaford
Mackillop, J.	Tregony
Mackinnon, C.	Ipswich
Mahon, Visct.	Wooten-Basset
Maitland, Visct.	Appleby
Malcolm, N.	Boston
Mandeville, Visct.	Huntingdonshire
Manners, Lord R.	Leicestershire
Miles, P. J.	Corfe Castle
Miles, W.	New Romney
Miller, W. H.	Newcastle-under-Lyne
Neeld, J.	Chippenham
Nicholl, Sir J.	Great Bedwin
Norreys, Lord	Oxfordshire
Nugent, Sir G.	Buckingham
Owen, Sir J.	Pembrokeshire
Owen, H. O.	Pembroke
Palk, Sir L. V.	Ashburton
Peach, N. W.	Truro
Pearce, J.	Devizes
Peel, Sir R.	Tamworth
Peel, W. Y.	Yarmouth
Pelham, J. C.	Salop
Penruddock, J. H.	Wilton
Perceval, S.	Newport, Isle of Wight
Phipps, E.	Scarborough
Pigot, G. G. W.	St. Mawes
Pitt, J.	Cricklade
Planta, J.	Hastings
Pollen, Sir J. W.	Andover
Praed, W. M.	St. Germans
Price, R.	New Radnor
Price, S. G.	Sandwich
Pringle, Sir W. H.	Liskeard
Pusey, P.	Chippenham
Raine, J.	Newport, Cornwall
Reid, Sir J. R.	Dover
Roberts, W. A.	Bewdley
Rogers, E.	Bishop's Castle
Rose, Sir G. H.	Christcharch
Rose, G. P.	Christchurch
Ross, C.	St. Germans
Ryder, G. D.	Tiverton
Sadler, M. T.	Newark-up-Trent
Scarlett, Sir J.	Malton
Scott, Sir S.	Whitchurch
Severn, J. C.	Fowey
Seymour, H. B.	Bodmin
Seymour, Lord	Okehampton
Shelley, J. V.	Gattou
Shelley, Sir J.	Lewes
Sibthorp, C. D. L. W.	Lincoln
Smith, T. A.	Andover
Smith, S.	Wendover
Smith, A.	Wendover
Somerset, Ld. R. E. H.	Gloucestershire

Somerset, Ld. G. C. H.	Monmouthshire
Sotheron, F.	Nottinghamshire
Stanley, W. S.	Stockbridge
Stevens, S. L.	Barnstaple
Stormont, Viscount	Aldborough
St. Paul, Sir H. D. C.	Bridport
Stuart, W.	Bedfordshire
Stuart, J.	Huntingdon
Stuart, H. V.	Banbury
Sugden, Sir E. B.	Weymouth
Sumner, G. H.	Guildford
Taylor, G. W.	Devizes
Thompson, G. L.	Yarmouth
Thynne, Lord J.	Bath
Thynne, Lord H. F.	Weobly
Tomline, W. E.	Minehead
Townshend, Ld. J. N. B.	Helleston
Townshend, H. G. P.	Whitchurch
Trench, F. W.	Cambridge Town
Trevor, G. R.	Carmarthenshire
Tudor, G.	Barnstaple
Tunno, E. R.	Bossiney
Twiss, H.	Newport, Isle of Wight
Tyrell, J. T.	Essex
Ure, M.	Weymouth
Valletort, Viscount	Lostwithiel
Vaughan, Sir R. W.	Merionethshire
Vaughan, J. E.	Wells
Villiers, Lord	Rochester
Vyvyan, Sir R. R.	Cornwall
Wall, C. B.	Guildford
Walsh, Sir J. E.	Sudbury
Ward, W.	London
Warrender, Sir J. E.	Honiton
West, F. R.	East Grimstead
Wetherell, Sir C.	Boroughbridge
Whitmore, T.	Bridgenorth
Williams, O.	Great Marlow
Williams, T. P.	Ditto
Williams, R.	Dorchester
Winchester, H.	Maidstone
Wortley, C. S.	Bossiney
Worchester, Marq. of	Monmouth
Wyndham, W.	New Sarum
Wynn, C. W. W.	Montgomeryshire
Yorke, Sir J. S.	Reigate.

SCOTLAND.

Arbuthnot, H.	Kincardineshire
Baillie, Lieut-Col. J.	Fortrose
Balfour, J.	West Anstruther
Blair, W.	Ayrshire
Campbell, A.	Renfrew
Carnegie, Sir J.	Aberdeen
Dalrymple, Sir J. A.	Haddington
Douglas, H. R. K.	Dumfries
Douglas, C.	Lanarkshire
Drummond, H. H.	Stirlingshire
Duff, A.	Elgin
Gordon, W.	Aberdeenshire
Gower, Lord F. L.	Sutherlandshire
Graham, Lord M. W.	Dumbartonshire
Grant, F. W.	Elginshire
Hay, Lord J.	Haddingtonshire
Hope, Sir A.	Linlithgowshire
Loughborough, Lord	Dysart
Lowther, J. H.	Wigton
Maitland, Captain A.	Berwickshire
Monteith, H.	Lanark
Murray, Sir G.	Perthshire
Pringle, A.	Selkirkshire
Rae, SirW.	Bute
Scott, H. F.	Roxburghshire
Clerk, Sir George	Edinburghshire
Dundas, Rt. Hon. W.	Edinburgh

IRELAND.

Bateson, Sir R.	Londonderry County
Beresford, Lord G. T.	Waterford County
Bernard, Viscount	Bandon Bridge
Blayney, C. D.	Monaghan County
Bruen, H.	County of Carlow
Brydges, Sir J. W. H.	Coleraine
Castlereagh, Viscount	County of Down
Clements, J. M.	County of Leitrim
Cooper, E. J.	County of Sligo
Coote, E.	Clonmell
Coote, Sir C. H.	Queen's County
Corry, H. T. L.	County of Tyrone
Corry, Viscount	Fermanagh County
Dering, Sir E. C.	Wexford
Fitzgerald, M.	County of Kerry
Forbes, Viscount	Longford County
Goulburn, H.	Armagh
Handcock, R.	Athlone
Hart, G. V.	Donegall County
Jones, T.	Londonderry County
Knox, J. H.	Newry
Lefroy, A.	Longford County
Lefroy, T.	Dublin University
Maxwell, H.	County of Cavan
M'Clintock, J.	County of Louth
Meynell, H.	Lisburne
Moore, G.	City of Dublin
North, J. H.	Drogheda
Ogle, Sir C.	Potarlington
Pennefather, M.	Cashel
Rochfort, G.	Westmeath County
Shaw, F.	City of Dublin
Shirley, E. J.	Monaghan County
Stewart, Sir H.	County of Tyrone
Tullamore, Lord	County of Carlow
Valentia, Viscount	County of Wexford
Wynne, J.	Sligo

TELLERS.

Edinburghshire	Clerk, Sir G.
Buckinghamshire	Chandos, Marquis

PAIRED OFF IN FAVOUR.

Burrell, Sir C. M.	New Shoreham
Loch, J.	Kirkwall
Newport, Sir J.	Waterford
Powell, W. E.	Cardiganshire
Saunderson, A.	County of Cavan
Sykes, D.	Pontefract
Tavistock, Marquis of	Bedfordshire
Wrottesly, Sir J.	Staffordshire

PAIRED OFF AGAINST.

Archdall, M.	Fermanagh County
Borradaile, Richard	Newcastle-under-Lyne
Brogden, J.	Launceston

Cooke, Sir H. P.	Orford
Dundas, W.	Edinburgh City
Fitzgerald, J.	Seaford
Gascoyne, I.	Liverpool
Knatchbull, Sir E.	Kent
Majority	302
Minority	301
	1

ABSENT.

Confined to their rooms through illness and unable to attend, but who would have voted for the Second Reading.

Burrell, W.	Sussex
Cavendish, Ld. G. A. M.	Derbyshire
Cradock, J. H.	Dundalk
Rumbold, C. E.	Great Yarmouth
Barne, F.	Dunwich
Bradshaw, R. H.	Brackley
Bulwer, H. L.	Wilton
Cole, A. H.	Enniskillen
Frankland, R.	Thirsk
Gordon, Sir J. W. G.	Launceston
Gurney, H.	Newtown
Kavanagh, T.	County of Carlow
Legh, T.	Newton
Leslie, C. P.	New Ross
Mackenzie, Sir J. W.	Ross-shire
Montgomery, Sir G.	Peebles-shire
Morison, J.	Banffshire
O'Brien, W. S.	Ennis
Pechell, Sir S. J. P.	Helleston
Smith, Sir C. E.	Pontefract
Smith, G.	Midhurst
Thynne, Lord W.	Weobly
Townshend, Ld. C. V. F.	Tamworth
Waldroud, B.	Sudbury
Welby, G. E.	Grantham
Williams, J.	Winchelsea
Wynne, C. W. G.	Caernarvonshire
Campbell, Captain	Nairnshire

UNREPRESENTED.

Clare, County—One ineligible
Colchester—One ineligible
Durham—One unduly elected
Evesham—Two void by reason of bribery
Londonderry—Ineligible
Nairnshire—Vacated

BLOODY OLD TIMES.

This paper has, from its very *birth*, been infamous. It has always taken the side of what it thought *the strongest*; and has cried for ruin and blood on what it thought the *weakest*. The following letter, addressed to me, will speak for itself.

Nottingham, 19th March, 1831.

Sir,

By favour of a friend who has given it to me for this purpose, I send you herewith a narrative of the memorable "Church and King" riots, which took place at Birmingham, in the year 1791; and, by reference to Mr. Russell's letter, page 29, you will perceive that, even so early in its career, the *Times* newspaper was made the vehicle of calumnies against the Reformers of that period, nearly as wicked as those it has recently contained respecting you.

It is, I surmise, the crew who have the management of this infamous publication, who, backed by the parsons, have preferred the indictment now pending against you; and, indeed, considering what exposures you have made of these wretches, it is not at all surprising that they have had recourse to this assassin-like mode of gratifying the revengeful feelings which you have excited in them.

That your triumph over this blood-thirsty crew may be as signal as their baseness is notorious, and that you may live many years to enjoy the proud reflection that your unwearied and well-directed exertions have mainly contributed to the accomplishment of that Reform which has been the principal object of those exertions, is the fervent prayer of,

Sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servaant,
ALFRED COX.

Mr. RUSSEL begins the letter above referred to thus: "Being in London, and "seeing in THE TIMES of yesterday, "*the most atrocious calumny that ever* "*was laid before the public*, I feel it my "duty immediately to contradict it." This letter, dated 20th July, 1791, was published *in the Star*; and it shows that, even then, the infamous paper was just what it is now. The crew who owned it were one of the main causes of the atrocious deeds of *that day*. The crew have however seen their *best days*: they never can live in the atmosphere of *justice*; they have been the greatest scourge to this country that this country has had to endure. It is a crew employing a great capital in printing to do injury to, and to inflict disgrace on, the

people of this kingdom; and it has, for *thirty years*, been endeavouring to destroy me, because I have constantly been exposing its atrocious conduct. However, its infamous career draws towards a close. PARLIAMENTARY REFORM would be a mockery, if it did not destroy the *monopoly* and the *corruption*, by which this hellish crew has been enabled to injure and destroy so many thousands of virtuous families. They have caused the blood of hundreds to be shed; and it is time that a stop were put to their bloody work, which they have now been carrying on for more than *forty years!* They *hate* parliamentary reform; but they see that it *must* come; they, only two days before the Bill was brought in, called the Ministry *imbecile*, and every thing else that was *bad*. They then did not expect what was coming. They are the basest crew that ever disgraced the earth; and I thank God that a day of *justice* is at hand for them. The breaking up of this infamous crew will be felt from one end of the kingdom to the other. There will be a time, soon, for bringing out *the names* of the *principals* of this abandoned and bloody crew. They have had a *long race*; but they are nearly at the end of it. They are now trying *to fit* their career to the *new state of things*; but their *monopoly*, and the *corruption* that feeds them, will be taken away!

SCOTCH TRICK
AND
THE REFORM BILL.

THE LORDS have chosen to discuss this measure *before it is proposed to them*! On the 28th of March, LORD WHARNCLIFFE (Stuart Wortley that was), in making *a motion for papers*, entered into a regular examination of the bill, and a general condemnation of it as *revolutionary* and as tending to the *destruction of the government*. In the course of the debate, the PRINCE OF WATERLOO made a speech, which was answered by LORD GREY, which two speeches are of ten thousand times the importance of all the other speeches, in both Houses, on this subject, if the pith of all of them could be collected into one mass. To remark upon these speeches shall now, after inserting them, be my business. Both the speeches are *frank*; but that of the PRINCE OF WATERLOO is admirable on account of its ample avowal of *all the views* of the speaker. It is a speech full of *good sense*; and it contains the only sample of the kind that I have seen in any of the speeches of those who have opposed this bill for reform. The PRINCE comes to the *real* grounds of objection, plump at once; and LORD GREY answers him. If they were to talk to the end of their lives, they would not, consistent with their views of the matter, say more, as to the real question at issue, than they have said in these speeches. These speeches are, therefore, of great interest. They enable us to judge correctly of *the views of both the parties*, and they point out to us the points on which *we have to form our opinions* with regard to the consequences of this great measure. I shall, therefore, insert both the speeches, as I find them reported in the MORNING CHRONICLE, pointing out by *italics* the passages to which I think it necessary to direct the reader's attention.

But before I do this I must notice a famous SCOTCH TRICK that is now playing off. As I wish all to be *harmony*, I have no pleasure in exposing this trick, especially as it compels me to use the *national* epithet to designate it; but, as the reader will presently see, it is *a duty* which I have to perform.

From the moment the present ministry was formed, every effort that the Scotch could make, was made to cause the public to believe that it was BROUGHAM, *to whom we were to look for reform:* others might assist, but *he it was* who was to be the *great doer*. Endless were the puffs put forth by them for this purpose; and, at the time of the *hangings*, when the public thought that the Ministry could not stand, perfectly scandalous was the puffing for the purpose of preparing a public cry to

keep Brougham in *though the rest should go out*! Concurrently with these puffs came out insinuations *against* Lord GREY, and broad hints that he thought more about *providing for his family* than he did about measures for the good of the country. When the REFORM BILL *came out*, out came the puffs again, making BROUGHAM the *prominent author* of it. I, however, soon effectually *settled that point*, by showing that the very same measure had been actually *moved for* in Parliament by Lord GREY *thirty-four years ago*! This silenced the Scotch puffs in *newspapers*; but it is a nation perfectly *indefatigable*; kick them out at the front door, they creep in at the back door; expose one of their lies, they instantly invent another. They have now got out a *popular picture*, which has been printed on silk, and forms a *handkerchief*, which is selling very extensively, and of which I will here give a description. The picture is entitled, "*The Attack of the Reformers on the Old Rotten Tree; or, the Foul Nests of the Cormorants in Danger.*" The picture represents a tree, on the trunk of which is written, "*Rotten-borough System*;" on the several branches of the tree are nests, each bearing the name of some one of the infamously rotten boroughs; and there is a cormorant sitting in each nest, with its head out, and apparently squalling from the alarm. Such is the tree. On the ground is a troop of supporters of the tree on one side, amongst whom are the prominent speakers against the bill; on the other side there is a troop of assailants, with axes wherewith to chop down the tree, in the trunk of which they have already made a great gash. Now comes my interesting facts. IT IS BROUGHAM WHO IS PLACED AT THE HEAD OF THIS TROOP, with an enormous axe in his hand, or rather in both hands, which he is lifting up over his head, ready to give the final blow. There are several persons who follow him; but Lord JOHN RUSSELL *is not there at all*. By and by, in the REAR of the troop, comes Lord GREY! He is walking, as if almost a mere spectator; he has an axe, indeed, but he has it *on his shoulder*, and is made to look as if he was not going to use it! But, here I am going to notice the Scotch envy and malignity. There is written on Lord GREY's axe, "GREY's *family*-chopper!" Then, in his other hand, *which he holds behind his back*, he holds a scroll with the word "NEPOTISM" written on it. Now, this was invented by no handkerchief maker or caricaturist; but by as foul a fellow, a fellow of great jaw and little judgment, as foul a fellow as ever the faction of BUTE or that of DUNDAS contained. By the words family chopper on the axe, and the word nepotism on the scroll, is meant to be conveyed the meaning that Lord GREY has had no other object in view than the fattening his family, upon the public money than which a baser attempt to impose upon the people, never was made in this world. I have been an observer of Lord GREY's conduct for forty years, or thereabouts; and he has always been not only clear of any such ground of imputation; but has been just the contrary. He, in 1795, differed from the Duke of BEDFORD, Fox, and all his friends in opposing grants of money, to the then Prince of Wales, and thereby laid the pretty certain ground of his exclusion from office for the life of that Prince of Wales, and this turned out to be actually the case. When he was in office in 1806 and 1807, his brother George, then an old captain in the navy, was made commissioner of Portsmouth Dock-yard, and a fitter appointment never was in this world. The only fault upon that occasion was, that Sir Charles Saxton, who was turned out to make way for this brother, had a retired allowance given him of eight hundred pounds a year. He ought to have been turned out, and MR. GREY put in his place without any additional expense to the public, but it is most likely that the GRENVILLES, who possessed the real powers of that ministry, would not permit this to be. Lord GREY has now made his other brother a *Dean*, his son an under Secretary of State in the Colo-

nial Department. EDWARD ELLIS, who, I believe, married a sister of Lord Grey, he has appointed to some office not in the Cabinet and not very prominent. One of the BARINGS, who has married a niece of his, he has made a junior Lord of the Treasury; and there may be some other persons related to him to whom offices have been given. Now, as to the Deanery, which is the only thing that he has given to any relation, which any merchant of note or any tradesman of note would think worth his acceptance; as to the Deanery, Lord GREY's brother cannot be less than sixty years of age, I think; I have been told that he is a man of great learning; we have never heard of him at horse-races or at routs; and, upon the supposition that there should be Deans (a supposition, however, which I do not entertain), somebody must have been made Dean of Hereford; and, under these circumstances, would it not have been miserable affectation, would it not have been hypocrisy sufficient to deprive his Lordship of a public confidence, not to have given this Deanery to his brother? Besides, what is all this stuff about employing relations? The question is, *Is the man fit for his post*? That is the first thing; that secured, his being a relation to his superior in office is an advantage to the country; for, as in the case of Lord HOWICK, for instance, will he not be more diligent, will he not be more likely to do his best in the discharge of his duties, when, in addition to his other motives, which must be common to all persons in office, he has the powerful motives of pleasing his father, and of doing every thing which shall tend to the success and durability of his father's power? Speaking for myself, I can say that it must be some very powerful motive indeed, and far beyond all considerations of self-interest, that could induce me to quit my happy and independent state, and render myself, in any way, responsible to the public; but, all the world should not make me assume such responsibility without having some one or more of my own sons to confide in and to be at hand to assist me. This is so natural; it is every way so right, that to attempt to brand it with the appellation of "nepotism," a term applied to the conduct of those Popes who brought great swarms of their relations to feed upon the people, argues thoughtlessness approaching to idiocy.

But, now, observe, Lord GREY is, in this picture, put in contrast with BROUGHAM; and this was done *in print*, in the *Morning Chronicle*, almost immediately after the Ministry was formed. A *mastership in Chancery* had fallen vacant. BROUGHAM has a brother at the bar whom nobody ever heard of till now, except that he who sits for the rotten borough of Dounton, in virtue of the *truckery* carried on with regard to the seat for Cockermouth, and the threatened contest for the county of Westmoreland, all which, if properly shown up, would make a display of hppocrisy, such as has seldom been seen even in these days of hypocrisy.

This mastership in Chancery, BROUGHAM *gave to some other person, and not to this brother*! Out came the astonishing proof of *disinterestedness*, in puff after puff in the Scotch Advocate, commonly called the *Morning Chronicle*. But, *praise* of BROUGHAM was not enough. There must be the contrast between him and Lord GREY. "*How different is this from the nepotism of the Premier*!" Never was any-thing more base than this. But the generous Brougham, after giving one more master in chanceryship to somebody else, *has given the third to this rotten borough brother*, unless there be two brothers.

So much for "*nepotism*;" and now let us take another look at the *picture*: not only is Lord GREY, who is the author and the sole author of this measure, poked into the *rear* of the assailants of corruption, but, in the background of the picture, there is a hill called Constitution Hill, and on which the king stands waving his hat and cheering on the assailants. On his right hand, most distant from the scene of action, the Irish people are represented by a ragged rough-headed fellow wav-

ing a club, on the other side of him are John Bull and Sawney, the one waving his hat and the other his cap; the one in a smock-frock and the other in his kelt. When people are drawn up in ranks, the first post of honour is the centre; then you go to the *flanks*; accordingly, Sawney is here put upon the flank; it is he that is nearest to the scene of action; it is he that cuts the brilliant figure. In short, here is a picture which represents the tree of corruption as chopping down; that represents the Scotch as the great actors in the work; that represents BROUGHAM as at the head of those Scotch, and as actually performing the exploit in his person, while the English are represented as only falling in to assist in the affair accidentally and very tamely; and while Lord GREY is represented as sneaking up in the rear, a sort of hesitating spectator, and contemplating how he shall make something out of the affair for his family.

The old readers of the *Register* will recollect the affair of the "INVINCIBLE STANDARD," which, if I see any more Scotch puffs, I will, one of these days, republish entire to the eternal shame of the Scotch braggarts. I am the only Englishman that I know of, besides Doctor JOHNSON (and it is curious, that this part of my paper is written *in the very room in which he used to sit*, in Bolt-Court, while he was exposing the frauds of this bragging race); with the exception of him, I am the only Englishman that ever laid on well and truly at this at once crawling and climbing race of men. I will, as I said before, republish the affair of the Invincible Standard, if I see one more attempt, however feeble, to inculcate the notion that Brougham has had anything at all to do with the making of this reform; and since Doctor Black delights in *contrasts*, I will contrast the history of the conduct of Lord GREY, with regard to reform, with that of the conduct of this puffed-off hero of the Scotch.

It is not my desire to make comparisons at all, to shut out any part of our countrymen, whether Irish or Scotch, from their share of the honour due to the public spirit which has produced this measure; but truth is truth; and since such audacious attempts are made to take the honour from the right owners, it is just to state, that it belongs in reality to the English, and to the English alone. It is now notorious to all the world, that the measure was proposed to the Parliament by Lord Grey, thirty-four years ago. It is notorious that it is he who has now brought forward the measure; and it is notorious that he is an Englishman. That he must for those thirty-four years have wished to see the measure carried, nobody can doubt; and that he has been now enabled to carry it by the people of England, and by the people of England alone, is as clear as the sun at noonday. What! Will the Scotch, and particularly BROUGHAM and JEFFREY, drive me, against my will, to write the history of the conduct of the former, and to ransack the pages of the EDINBURGH REVIEW? I hope they will not; I hope they will keep quiet upon this subject; I hope that I shall see no more of their insolent puffs; and in that case, I shall not be disposed to stir up a recollection of the past.

I cannot, however, conclude these observations without remarking, that, amongst the beneficial effects of this change, will be finally the total breaking-up of that Scotch faction which has been a scourge to England from the reign of JAMES I. up to the present day: and which has been its degrading curse ever since George III. came to the throne. It has, in fact, ruled England and disposed of its riches at its pleasure. First in the hands of BUTE, and then in the hands of the DUNDASES, it has undermined every ancient institution of the country, hardened the hearts of the rich, introduced manners and principles hostile to our very nature; it has spread over the country an accursed philosophy, which substitutes the word population instead of that of people, and which consider the working classes as men consider stock upon a farm, the mere property of the owners of the land and of the state; and to be treated in whatever manner is most

conducive to the enjoyment of the proprietors. I am at any time able to prove that the Scotch receive more out of the taxes than they pay to them, and that they contribute not a farthing to the peace and the power of the country.

To them have been given the army, the navy, the colonies. They have it all. First the faction of BUTES, then that of the DUNDASES, have engrossed every-thing where money is to be got; while their country pays in taxes next to nothing. To the BUTE faction we owe the loss of America; to the DUNDAS faction we owe the indelible disgraces of the last war against that country. DRUMMOND, COCHRANE, ROSS: it was all Scotch. Look at the navy list; look at the army list; look at the governorships of colonies; look at the East Indies and the West; look at the seven islands of Malta; look at Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada: look at it all, and you will find it all Scotch: every-thing that has power, every-thing that has emolument, is Scotch.

Reform will change this; reform will destroy the accursed system out of which it has sprung; it will restore meat and bread to the English working people, and it will reduce the straight-backed Scotch idlers to work or to starve. *It cannot do otherwise* than produce effects like these. It is the taxes raised on the English that these vermin have fed on, and that too without any advantage to the *good* and *laborious* people of Scotland, who have suffered from these vermin as much as we have. Reform will blow the accursed Scotch philosophy to air. We shall hear no more of it in four years from this day, by which time MALTHUS and his crew will have become a bye-word; and we shall be for ever delivered from the hearing of their brutal and nasty precepts and projects.

So much for the "*Scotch trick*;" and now for the *two speeches* of the Prince of WATERLOO and of Lord GREY, which I have mentioned above, which I am now about to insert, and which I wish my readers to go through, from beginning to end, with attention.

The Duke of WELLINGTON would not apologise for rising so late, or for not having risen before, because really until the speech just delivered from the Woolsack no answer had been made, whatever might have been attempted, to his noble Friend. (Lord Wharncliffe.) I have not (said his Grace) in any degree changed my opinion since I addressed your Lordships early in the Session upon the subject of Reform. In principle, the representative system of the country is so perfect, that it ought not to be changed; in principle, you can no more deprive a Borough of its franchise, without a proof of delinquency, than you can deprive me of my seat here, or my noble Friend of his estate in Yorkshire. Until now this House has always required proof of guilt before it proceeded to disfranchisement. I admit that there might be circumstances of necessity which would govern this strict rule, but what I contend for now, and what I have contended for all along is, that this is not a case of necessity. No necessity has been established. The noble Lord on the Woolsack talks of the claims of those who have shed their blood in the service of their country. I feel for that class too as sincerely as the noble Lord; but let us recollect that they are not the persons who are to receive this franchise. (Hear, hear.) All the noble Lords, and all the hon. Members who have hitherto spoken, seem to have left out of the question this consideration, that it is a Legislative Assembly you ought to create, and not a body of voters, a House of Commons, and not a constituency. This is a point to which it becomes Ministers especially to look. The noble and learned Lord tells us that he would keep some rotten boroughs in preference to others. Preference defeats the principle of the Bill, and if he adheres to his preference, he must relinquish his principle. Now as to the present House of Commons, I maintain that it is as complete and perfect a Legislative body as can be required. I assert, that, especially since the peace, it has shown itself the most efficient guardian of the stability of the throne, the interests of the nation, and the rights of the people. I say further, that it has done better service as a Legislative Body than any assembly of the same character at any former time, and for an equal period, and that this beneficial course was only interrupted by the introduction of this discussion. (Hear, hear.) I have the authority of the noble Marquess himself, the President of the Council, for saying that were he to appoint a House of Commons, he could not select one better adapted to the great ends of national welfare, giving, as it ought, a due preponderance to the weight of landed property. The noble Earl, too, at the head of his Majesty's Government in 1817, on the presentation of a Petition upon this very subject, admitted that the House of Commons was always ready to assert and maintain the interests of the people. Therefore, instead of abandoning, or even qualifying, the opinion

I delivered at the opening of the Session, I continue to entertain it in its full force, supported in it by the sentiments of the two noble Lords I have mentioned. Some remarks by the noble Baron (Durham), and by the Lord Chancellor for Ireland, do not seem to me exactly correct in point of fact. It is very true that the late Government brought forward the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and it is equally true that I lost the regard and support of many valuable friends by the introduction of that measure: but I did no more than I thought my public duty. And I was not to be misled by imaginary dangers, or alarmed by intimidation. (Hear, hear.) I did what as a man I ought to have done, and what as a man I would do again. (Hear, hear.) I afterwards had some differences with a noble Earl opposite (Grey), but, notwithstanding, I felt called upon to retain the position I held in the Government as long as I enjoyed the approbation of my Sovereign and the confidence of the Legislature. Then came the Revolution in France, followed by that of Belgium, and, like the former Revolutions of Naples and of Spain, they naturally excited a strong sensation here—a strong desire for Parliamentary reform. But I did not think then, any more than I think now, that that desire was irresistible. If Parliament should see reason to decide that the proposed alteration in the Constitution is not necessary, and ought not to be made, I am confident that the country will acquiesce in that decision. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the wish for reform is strong and growing; but if the people see that the subject is fairly discussed, and honestly determined here, I am sure that they will submit without a murmur. (Hear, hear.) Already the sensation produced by the French and Belgian Revolutions has subsided; the natives of this country have seen the deplorable results by which those commotions have been followed, and are wisely warned by the sufferings of their neighbours. Then came the question of the Civil List. I do not assert that there was actually a combination of parties on that occasion against the Government; but I certainly heard it; and whether it were or were not by concert, parties certainly did unite, Ministers were left in a minority, and we thought proper to resign. This I beg leave to state, however, that the question of Parliamentary reform had no more to do with our resignation than it had to do with any other part of my conduct. We were out-voted on Monday, and next morning I resigned; and for this reason: I would not expose his Majesty and the country to the inconvenience of being out-voted on the subject of reform in Parliament. There is the truth. I repeat it: we resigned on Tuesday, because we did not choose to expose the King and the country to the inconvenience of our being defeated, as we should probably have been, on the question of Reform. (Hear, hear.) We resigned because we did not enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons, and it was not worth my while to continue in office a day longer with the chance of being again out-voted. I now come to the circumstances under which his Majesty's present Ministers came into office. On the first day the noble Earl came down to this House and stated, that he took office upon three principles:—1. Retrenchment—2. Peace—3. Parliamentary Reform. As to the two first, Retrenchment and Peace, there is, I apprehend, no difference between the noble Earl and myself. It has turned out that not a sixpence is to be retrenched by the noble Earl and his colleagues; and they have, I believe, admitted that in point of economy we have done all that could be done. As to Peace also, I hope I may say that the noble Earl found every-thing in such a train as to enable him to avoid hostilities with all the world. Upon some minor points there might be differences; but this I must observe, that rather than run the risk of putting the noble Earl in a situation of difficulty, I never would consent that even a question should be put to him here regarding our foreign relations. (Cheers.) No man desires more earnestly than I do the prosperity and permanence of the noble Earl's Government—not, indeed, out of personal attachment to himself, but out of regard to the interests of the country, which must be materially injured by rapid and sudden changes. (Hear, hear.) Next, as to the third point—Parliamentary Reform. It seems that the present Ministers obtained the consent of the King, and the King's name has been used upon the question, not only by persons who were not authorised, but upon improper occasions. True it is that they have the sanction of his Majesty for this particular measure; but to say that the King is bound for more than following the recommendation of his Constitutional Advisers, is holding language improper in this place, and I believe not exactly founded in fact. (Hear, hear.) Let us look, then, first, what the measure ought to be; and, secondly, what it is. It ought to be a measure to enable the Government to carry on the service of the King in Parliament according to the constitution established at the Revolution. His Grace then proceeded to examine how the constitution had worked, as far as regarded the House of Commons, from 1688 to the present time. He contended that the business had been carried on most satisfactorily by a conjunction of persons of property, talent, and knowledge of all kinds, representing all the great interests of the kingdom, and that for 140 years they had promoted the prosperity, and maintained the glory, of the British nation. If, then, such a House of Commons—so constituted and so gifted—were to be destroyed, it was the duty of Ministers to take care that it was succeeded by a representative body which would give to the King's Government the necessary support. His Grace then examined the provisions of the bill, especially as it regarded Hampshire, and the towns of Winchester, Christchurch, Southampton, and

Lymington, and a number of other places that would not be represented excepting in the general mass of the representation. With regard to the great body of the electors, he observed that they would be chiefly shopkeepers; and he asked, whether it was fit that they should be the persons to return Members to the great council of the nation, which was to take into consideration the domestic, foreign, colonial, landed, commercial, and manufacturing interest in the nation? (Hear, hear.) He had heard of the establishment of a committee in London to point out proper Members for the great towns in the country. He did not believe that it was already formed; but he did believe that it could be constituted; and then he wished to know whether it was fit that such an uniform system of representation should be adopted, as would enable a committee in London to dictate Members for Leeds or Manchester? He adverted to what, of his own knowledge, had occurred in France on the subject of the election law since 1817. Two changes had subsequently been made in that law, and two general elections had taken place, each more favourable to the Government; and the result had been the formation of a Parliament with which it was impossible for any Ministers to co-operate. He denied that he had been in any way connected with the French Ministers; that he had ever written to Prince Polignac, to Charles X. previous to his abdication, or to any member of the French cabinet, without the knowledge and participation of his colleagues. He would, therefore, tell the noble Lord on the Woolsack, that he had no more to do with the French Government than the noble Lord himself—perhaps not so much. (Laughter.) These proceedings in France had rendered a revolution inevitable. *He wished the House would advert to what was the business of Government in Parliament.* The business of the Government went to every-thing. It was not long since they had heard the learned and noble Lord on the Woolsack propose on his own account a new judicial system. He could tell them that it would be impossible for the Government to decide on that question; but if there was a reformed Parliament, it would be found that the noble and learned Lord would be too strong for the Government on that question. In the same manner there was not a question affecting the trade, manufacture, or the Corn Laws, that was not especially the business of the Government; and he wanted to know how *the Government would be able to carry on those questions after the Parliament had been returned in this manner?* With respect to the question of *Tithes and of the Established Church*, much difficulty would present itself. The duty of Government on this head appeared to him to be clearly pointed out. In the first place they had the King's *Coronation Oath*; in the next they had the *Act of Union with Scotland* and the *Act of Union with Ireland*, both of which required that the Church of England should be the Established Church in England and in Ireland. Now he wanted to know *how the Established Church was to be maintained* after the election of Members of Parliament was to be placed on this footing? He did not wish to carry the argument further than it would go, but the affairs of Government were so complicated, they were so bound up with Acts of Parliament, Charters, and Corporations, that it was *quite impossible for a Ministry to go into Parliament, unless they were certain that they had with them a majority to support those establishments.* He inferred from all this, that the constitution of this country could not, in a reformed Parliament, *be carried on as it hitherto had been carried on.* He did not mean to say that *the crown* of England would *not last.* It certainly might be restricted to the army, the navy, and the ordnance, but *the rest must be left to the House of Commons*, which *would not be the constitution as it now existed.* He was sorry that on this question he had to differ from some of his friends; but feeling no other desire than that his services might be of use to the country, he considered that there was no necessity for him to conceal his opinion; and he wished to God that he could convince the noble Earl and his colleagues of *the error into which they had fallen.* He, however, had the most entire conviction, from all the examination and experience that he had been able to bring to the subject, that *the country* would be placed in the *greatest peril* if the bill was passed in its present shape.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that it would be easy to believe him when he stated that he had nothing to do with Prince Polignac or Charles the Tenth; nor with their adversaries had he anything to do further than tendering his humble opinion, in conjunction with the liberal party in this country, expressing a hope that they would lean to the side of mercy.

Earl GREY said, that if he had consulted his own case, he should not have addressed their Lordships; but there were some points in the speech of the Noble Duke which he thought required observation. He would begin by expressing the same wish which the noble Duke had expressed towards him. He wished to God that he could convince the noble Duke of the error into which he had fallen. The noble Duke thought that they were in error; he certainly thought the contrary; but which was right time alone could show. There was, however, this presumption on his (Lord Grey's) side, that there was hardly a man in that House, or the country, that did not allow that some change was required. The point, however, to which the noble Duke remained pledged was, that the thing was perfect as it stood, that with all its abuses it was counterbalanced in a great degree by the benefits it had conferred on the country; that those abuses were an essential part of it, and that if they were to be corrected or retracted, it would put an end to the glory of the country. In this opinion, however, few men would be found to concur, and the noble Duke himself had con-

fessed that he was obliged to lament that he could not concur with many of those with whom he had been in the habit of acting: indeed, he (Lord Grey) did not know that the noble Duke had stated that there was one with which he could concur. He (Lord Grey) had not heard from any one, and certainly not from his noble Friend (Lord Wharncliffe), that it would be possible to reform with safety, without making some attempt to restore satisfaction and confidence to the people, by giving them a share in the representation of the country, of which they thought that they were unjustly deprived. The noble Duke had stated that the consequence of the division against the late Government on the Civil List had arisen from a combination of parties. He took it as indicating such a want of confidence on the part of the House of Commons, that he thought it necessary to resign—not because the Committee was carried, but because he felt it to be his duty, as a good and loyal subject, to save his Sovereign the difficult, and, perhaps, dangerous situation in which he might be placed if the question of Parliamentary reform was introduced. If this, then, was the case, it was on account of the subject of reform that the noble Duke had resigned (the Duke of Wellington signified his dissent). He had been stating the noble Duke's own words.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he had determined to resign because he had not the confidence of the House of Commons. He might have remained longer in office if the question of reform had not been to come on on the Tuesday; but deeming that he was bound to resign, he determined to do so on the Tuesday, and he certainly chose the Tuesday on account of the motion for reform.

Earl GREY had already stated the observations of the noble Duke as they struck him, and the only difference appeared to be, that, having determined to resign, he hastened it to avoid the time when the question of Parliamentary Reform might have been carried. (Hear, hear, hear.) There could be no doubt that there did exist a strong feeling in favour of Parliamentary Reform (from whatever source it might have been derived) among the people of England, and the noble Duke had stated, that if he had remained in office, he had reason to apprehend that it might be decided in a way adverse to his wishes. The opinion of the necessity that there was for reform, had not pressed itself upon his mind then for the first time; for on the first night of the Session, he had had a strong feeling on the subject, and the noble Duke could not forget it, for it had produced from him that declaration which had so astounded the country. He could not have forgotten that he (Lord Grey) on the first night of the Session stated, that one of the best securities and defences to which the Parliament could resort, would be to take measures for such a reform of the House of Commons as would restore that confidence on the part of the people on which alone the security of the Government could rest. And he would ask if it was possible for him (if he meant to maintain any character for Aristocracy) to take office on any condition but that of being allowed to state to the Parliament, and propose to the country, that which had been before stated to be necessary for the security of the country? But the noble Duke had alluded to some declaration which he (Lord Grey) had made in the year 1817—he did not know on what occasion. The noble Duke seemed to think that the declaration which he then made proved that his opinion then was not the same as it was now. He (Lord Grey) would not undertake to recollect everything that he had said during the period of forty-five years that he had occupied a seat in Parliament. But he was so confident in the principle that had regulated his opinion—he was so confident of the consistency of the views he had entertained, and that he had never swerved from urging the necessity of a Parliamentary Reform—that he would maintain, without fear of contradiction, that he had never said any-thing that was contrary to that opinion, or adverse to the question of reform. If he had rightly understood the noble Duke, his (Lord Grey's) declaration related to the benefit arising from the present House of Commons: but he had no objection to say now, that with all its faults (which so far from helping it to work well, impeded its motions) *it was still, taking it altogether, the best legislative assembly in the world.* But it was because he thought that the effect for which it had been formed would be produced in a still greater degree, that he proposed the present measure; for, however good it might be, he could not shut his eyes to the great and notorious defects which had been proved to exist: more especially when those defects were more and more felt by the people, and were producing weakness and insecurity where there ought to be strength and security. The noble Duke had said, that he felt no difference between them as to peace; if the noble Duke meant (and he did not mean to insinuate that he did not mean it) that his desire was the preservation of peace, there certainly was no difference between them. But the noble Duke had taken credit for not having asked any questions calculated to embarrass the Government. He was sure that the noble Duke too well understood his duty to put questions, in the very delicate and difficult situation in which he must have known that the Government was placed: and even if they had been put, he, (Lord Grey,) at least, too well knew his duty to have answered them. He claimed credit for having endeavoured to preserve peace, but, at the same time, he begged to assure their Lordships that he never would sacrifice any-thing that he believed essential to the honour and welfare of England. With respect to the retrenchment, he certainly had not been able to do all that, under the circumstances of the country, it was his most

anxious wish to do. He begged their Lordships to recall the situation in which the present Government had found the country. There was every reason to apprehend that the peace of Europe would be disturbed: at home the greatest distress prevailed in the manufacturing districts; and in the counties round London the districts were in a state of open insurrection. What the measures of Government had been the country had seen, and he trusted that they had not been found deficient in the performance of their duty. This situation made it impossible for them to adopt any great system of retrenchment. In the state of Europe they could not diminish their army or navy. In the state of domestic affairs, and considering how the military force was divided, it had been absolutely necessary to make an addition to it; and the Special Commissions that had been issued had of course been a source of expense to the country. Nevertheless, he thought that they had a right to take credit for having done a great deal under the circumstances. The Pension List had been reduced from 159,000*l.* to 75,000*l.*, though it had been thought not right to deprive those that actually possessed this charitable allowance, which, in most instances, was worthily bestowed. In that Pension List, however, he had no share whatever, or at least the only one that he had recommended was one that was granted in 1806 to the widow of Mr. Fox. In the Post-office, which was under the management of his noble Friend, who, he must say, was one of the most efficient public officers the country had ever had, there was to be considerable reduction; no less than from 40 to 50 principal officers, and from 50 to 60 inferior ones being cut off, by which there would be a saving to the country of 20,000*l.* In addition to this, many other savings had been effected in other departments; and he thought that he might appeal to the country, whether he had not done all in the way of retrenchment that was within his power. The last remaining point was that of Parliamentary Reform. The noble Duke, in speaking of this, had complained that the name of his Majesty had been unduly used; he had, however, admitted that the Government had not used it beyond signifying that the King's consent had been given to the measure, and that it was quite improper to suppose that the introduction of it had influenced any of the votes in the other House of Parliament. In this he thought that the noble Duke was quite correct; and all that could be assumed was, that the measure had been submitted to the King, and that his consent had been given. But was this unconstitutional? Were not measures often introduced by message or by speech, even before they were introduced to Parliament? He thought, therefore, that the Government stood clear from any improper use of the King's name on this subject. But he could not forget how the noble Duke, on a former occasion, had turned round to an illustrious Duke, and said that he could confidently assert that the measure he was then proposing had the consent of the late Sovereign. He did not, however, wish to build any vindication on what had been an improper precedent: but he trusted at least the noble Duke would remember this in mitigation of what he had charged against them.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he had passed no censure.

Earl GREY had understood the noble Duke to say, that the King's name had been used, and certainly he had understood that as a censure. But much stress had also been laid upon the Government having threatened the Parliament. They had held out no threat; they had intended to hold out no threat; they were not authorized in holding out any threat. All that he would say was, that he thought this measure, such as it was, recommended by the Ministry, would be of the greatest importance to the country; to that measure he was connected heart and soul, and he would not shrink from any advice which he thought was necessary for its support. (Hear, hear.) The noble Duke had told them that they ought to look to the composition of a Legislative assembly, and not to the qualification of the voters. But what they did was to look to that composition so as to make it the real representation of the people in Parliament; and how were they to do that but by taking care that the electors should be such voters as would ensure a real representation? The noble Duke had also complained that the elective franchise was to be extended to the copyholders and leaseholders in counties; and he had stated that this would increase the number of voters by 5000 in Hampshire alone. How this could be he (Lord Grey) did not very well know, for at present, including the 40s. freeholders, the numbers were not above 8 or 9000, and he therefore did not think that the change proposed could make any thing like the addition of which the noble Duke had spoken. With respect, however, to insertions or omissions, there would be no objection to such if they could be shown to be necessary. The noble Duke had also complained that, under the new system, *Government would be without its due influence.* Now he (Lord Grey) thought that it would still have all the influence that it ought to possess. *It would stand on the affections of the people.* He had no fear but it would *be able to carry all good measures into effect.* With respect to the Church of England and Tithes, his answer was this—that he believed the people of England were attached, and *justly attached, to the support of the National Church Establishment*; and with a *real House of Commons* he thought that there was no fear (whatever attempts might be made to correct the *abuses of that Church*) that there would be any desire to invade *any of her just rights.* His noble Friend (Lord Wharncliffe) had said that this was not a resting place, but

that it would lead to ulterior consequences, and in the end would prove fatal to the empire. He (Lord Grey) believed that the very reverse of this would be the case, for he believed that it would be accepted as a very satisfactory measure. But supposing that it should produce these consequences, *how would they be amended by the proposal of his noble Friend?* He had already stated that *Reform was irresistible*, and that no Government could exist without doing something to satisfy the people; if then he would do less than this measure, was it not evident that the people, who were to be dissatisfied with the present, would be still more dissatisfied with his noble Friend's plan? He wished that his noble Friend had stated what his plan was; but at all events, it would serve equally to give a fulcrum to that lever by which, according to his noble Friend, all the institutions of the country were to be overturned. When he (Lord Grey) had been called on, by his public duty, to look at this measure, the question was, in what way it should be handled. Should it be a short measure, by which they would

"Keep the word of promise to the ear,
But break it to the hope;"

or should it be a measure such as would satisfy the country for a considerable period? He had been reproached with having gone *far beyond his original intentions*. Now he had no hesitation in saying, that the *first disposition* of his mind had been to have *limited the measure in a much narrower compass*; but when he came *to look at it closer*, and to discuss it with his colleagues, he had come to the opinion that nothing short of what he had proposed would satisfy the country, and give tranquillity to the Government. On this principle it was conferred; on this principle it had been supported, and he was happy to say that it had been received with general satisfaction throughout the country. It would not now do to say that the Meetings that had taken place had all been composed of one class of individuals, for if the principal County Meetings were looked at, it would be found that persons of the highest respectability had attended, and expressed their concurrence. At the time of the Catholic Question, an hon. gentleman had made an analysis of the expressed sense of the largest counties and towns in the kingdom, from which it appeared that of the counties there were nineteen for the Catholic claims, and seventeen against them; and of the towns, there were twenty-six for, and nineteen against them; from which that honourable gentleman had deduced that the expressed opinion of the country was in favour of the measure. But if that was correct in that instance, how much more so was it in the present, when, taking the same counties and the same towns, the result was that there were for the measure twenty-seven counties, and only nine against it—with thirty-seven towns for it, and only eight against it. In fact, he believed that he might venture to say that a more general, a more strong, and a more unequivocal expression of popular feeling had taken place on this subject than on any other that was on record. What had been the history of Catholic Emancipation? Had it not been retarded until the benefits which would otherwise have flowed from it had been considerably diminished? If Catholic Emancipation had been granted in 1806, or even at a much later period, it would have been received as a boon, and the most advantageous effects would have been the result. But it had been delayed until Ireland became convulsed, and until the feeling of irritation in that country arose to such a height that even the most violent opposers of emancipation felt it To be their duty to propose and to support it. the same would be the case in the event of the rejection of the proposition for Reform. Granted at the present moment, the people would consider it as an act of grace; refused, and who could predict the consequences of the rejection? It was a rejection which might destroy the present Administration, but *how would it operate on their successors?* The people, disappointed of their just expectations, would be inflamed with resentment; and would eventually demand, *with a voice of thunder*, that which it would be found impossible longer to deny; but the granting of which would not only be unattended with the advantages that would now accompany its concession, but in the strong excitement that would then exist might be productive of evils which no man could foresee—*evils that might throw the whole country into irremediable disorder*. (Hear, hear, hear.)

I have not left myself much time to remark on these speeches, but, a few remarks I cannot forbear from making. The PRINCE re-states the opinion expressed by him at the opening of the session. He does it fully and fairly; and his reasons are frankly given at the close of his speech, where he says that the government cannot possibly be carried on in the manner that it has been, unless the ministers can at all times go into the House of Commons with a certainty of there finding a majority for them. Nothing can be truer than this; but then, our hope is that the government will not be carried on in the manner that it has been; that it will be carried on in quite a different manner. So that here is an argument for the reform instead of an argument against it. If the ministers must at all times be certain of a majority in their favour, deliberation is a farce; and the House itself is a farce a vast deal more com-

plete than that which the PRINCE has found county meetings to be. If the minister be sure of a majority in favour of all that he proposes, why need he be at the trouble to propose anything at all? If this majority is to be rendered certain by the power of the minister to bestow public money in one shape or another, what a burden, what a curse must the assembly be wherein he secures that majority! We have to thank the Prince of Waterloo for this frank avowal: we might suspect the fact, or know the fact, before; but no minister ever before openly avowed it, unless we take as such avowal PITT's declaration, that, "without a reform in the House "of Commons, no honest man could be "minister in England."

The Prince does acknowledge that the crown may stand, and may have the army, navy, and ordnance, but he says that the House of Commons will have all the rest. Soldiers have, too frequently, a sort of professional slang, which is not easily understood by other people; but, if by the word have, he means that the crown will have the power over the army, navy, and ordnance; and that the people, through the means of the Parliament, will have the command of the purse, he is right enough. In short, from the *deliberations* of the Parliament, every-thing must exist or not exist. And, ought it not to be thus? The Parliament is to make the laws, the King making a part of the Parliament; and, therefore, every-thing, army, navy, ordnance, and all, must depend upon the Parliament, just as every-thing now does; and the only difference will be, that what is done in future, will be done with the consent of the people; and that, as Lord Grey very well answered, the ministry will be able to carry all good measures, it being monstrous to suppose that all the owners and renters of land in the country can ever wish to prevent measures that are good for the country. The incidental declaration of LORD GREY, that the House of Commons "was still, taking it altogether, the best legislative assembly in the world," was, I think, pushing a love of consistency a little too far; for, if the assembly which rejected this bill in 1797, which hooted him from office in 1897; which passed the Bank Restriction Act, which passed PEEL's Bill, which passed the Small Note Bill of 1822, which passed the Small Note Bill of 1826; if the assembly which passed the bill, in 1817, to cram into dungeons men who prayed for that parliamentary reform which is now to be granted; if the parliament which passed that Transportation-for-poaching Bill, for which, as the *maker of crimes*, Lord GREY's ministry now calls for the repeal; if the House which passed STURGES BOURNE's bills, and created select vestries and assistant overseers; if the assembly which has contracted a debt of eight hundred millions, which, in a hundred and fifty years have swelled the poor-rates from a quarter of a million to seven millions and a half, which have rendered necessary an army of a hundred thousand men in time of profound peace, instead of two or three troops of guards of honour to the king; if this assembly be, "taking it altogether, the *best* assembly in the world," how miserable, good God, must be the state of that world!

Lord GREY gave a complete answer to all those who, like Preston Cock, asserted, that this reform would not be a resting-place; but that the reformers would want to push forward. It is curious that Lord WHARNCLIFFE, in opposing the Bill, should avail himself of the stuff of Preston Cock which had been so much admired by the rotten borough people in the other House! He said that this would not be a resting place, that the reformers would *want more*, to which Lord GREY answered, what reason there was to suppose then that they would have been contented with *less*; and even Lord WHARNCLIFFE acknowledged that it was necessary to give them something. The Prince of Waterloo, who insists upon it that *nothing* ought to have been given, is consistent enough; but, those who say that they would have given something; that they would have given *less* than this; and who, at the same time, say

that even this will not satisfy the people, are guilty of absurdity the most staring that can be conceived.

Lord GREY having been reproached with having gone *beyond his original intentions*, he stated this to be the fact. He must always have *wished* to go to this extent; but, he had colleagues to consult; he had to do, if possible, that which would go down with the borough men. It has been several times stated that this plan was not determined on until the eleventh hour. I believe that he must have had infinite difficulty to bring some of his colleagues to consent to this measure. But, at last, he saw that nothing but a great measure would do, and he resolved to propose and to carry this measure or to quit his post. Happily he took this determination: the measure was as wise as, I trust, it will be effectual. It satisfies all reasonable men; and as for the unreasonable, their dissatisfaction is not of the importance of a straw. To offer opposition to this measure as not going far enough, would, in me, be to discover that restlessness, of which I have been so unjustly accused. And therefore, to this measure, as being efficient for the purposes of good government, of securing to me the fruit of my labours, and of securing to the working man food and raiment sufficient for him, I have given my cordial support to this measure. Lord GREY, and he alone, is entitled to the praise of being its author; but praise is also due to all all classes of the people who have come to his support, and enabled him to give effect to his wishes. I know that *great consequences* must result from this measure, which is no more than the instrument of effecting good; but that the good will come, no man in his senses can have any doubt. There are two classes of persons only who will suffer from this measure; first, those who unjustly derive advantages from a misapplication of the public resources; and, second, those who, destitute of talent to command the attention of sensible men, live by a species of political quackery, practised on habitual thoughtlessness, on natural imbecility, or on the discontents arising from the natural and just consequences of an idle or a vicious life.

WM. COBBETT.

SEEDS

For Sale at my Shop, Bolt-court, Fleet-street, London.

LOCUST SEED.—Very fine and fresh, at 6*s.* a pound, received from America about two months ago. For instructions relative to sowing of these seeds, for rearing the plants, for making plantations of them, for preparing the land to receive them, for the after cultivation, for the pruning, and for the application of the timber; for all these see my "WOOD-LANDS;" or TREATISE ON TIMBER TREES AND UNDERWOOD. 8vo. 14*s.*

SWEDISH TURNIP SEED.—Any quantity under 10lbs. 10*d.* a pound; any quantity above 10lbs. and under 50lbs. 9½*d.* a pound; any quantity above 50lbs. 9*d.* a pound; above 100lbs. 8½*d.* A parcel of seed may be sent to any part of the kingdom; I will find proper bags, will send it to any coach or van or wagon, and have it booked at my expense; but *the money must be paid at my shop before the seed be sent away*; in consideration of which I have made due allowance in the price. If the quantity be small, any friend can call and get it for a friend in the country; if the quantity be large, it may be sent by me. This seed was growed last year at Barn-Elm, on ridges six feet apart; two rows, a foot apart, on each ridge. The plants were raised from seed given me by Mr. PEPPERCORN (of Southwell, Bedfordshire), in 1823. He gave it me as the finest sort that he had ever seen. I raised some plants (for use) in my garden every year; but, at Barn-Elm I raised a whole field of it, and had 320 bushels of seed upon 13 acres of land. I pledge my word, that there was not one single turnip in the whole field (which bore seed) not of the true

kind. There was but one of a suspicious look; and that one I pulled up and threw away. So that I *warrant* this seed as being perfectly true, and as having proceeded from plants with small necks and greens, and with that reddish tinge round the collar which is the sure sign of the best sort.

MANGEL WURZEL SEED. — Any quantity under 10lb., 7½*d.* a pound; any quantity above 10lb. and under 50lb., 7*d.* a pound; any quantity above 50lb., 6½*d.* a pound; any quantity above 100lb., 6*d.* a pound. The selling at the same place as above; the payment in the same manner. This seed was also grown at Barn-Elm farm, the summer before the last. It is a seed which is just as good at ten years old as at one.—The plants were raised in seed-beds in 1828; they were selected, and those of the deepest red planted out in a field of 13 acres, which was admired by all who saw it, as a most even, true and beautiful field of the kind. The crop was very large; and out of it were again selected the plants from which my present stock of seed was growed; though, indeed, there was little room for selection, where all were so good and true. I got my seed from Mr. PYM, of Reigate, who raised it from plants proceeding from seed that I had given him, which seed I had raised at Worth, in Sussex; and, all the way through, the greatest care had been taken to raise seed from no plant of a dubious character.—This seed, therefore, I *warrant* as the very best of the kind.

COBBETT'S CORN.—Having to quit my farm *at Michaelmas*, I could have *no Corn there*; but, at Kensington, I have had the finest crop I ever saw, The TOM TIT has said, that it is "*a complete failure*," and a great bleating beast, that is now laughed at by all the world, has been bawling about Lancashire, that this corn is "*not fit* "*for a hog to eat, though I want the* "*poor people to live on it.*" The answer to poor envious Tommy Tit is given by the beautiful crop that I have now on sale as seed. The answer to the malignant bleating beast might be given in *one very short word*. The *great use* of this corn is to *the labourers*. On *ten rods* of ground I have, this *very adverse year*, growed *eight bushels of shelled corn*; and that is sufficient to fat a pig of *seven or eight score*. Suppose the like comes, on an average, from 20 rods, is not this a great blessing for a labouring man? It is in this light that I have always viewed this corn as of the greatest importance. I have a room at Bolt Court, hung all over the walls with bunches of it. Those bunches would *fat a good large hog*; and I never look at it without most anxiously hoping to see the day, when the greater part of English labourers' dwellings will be decorated in the same manner. The thing to do is to *distribute a little* seed amongst the labourers. In the *Two-Penny Trash for April*, I will give them instructions for the planting and management and application of this corn. I should be glad to cause to be distributed, 200 *ears of the corn* amongst the labourers of each of the counties of *Berks*, *Bucks*, *Wilts*, *Hants*, *Sussex*, *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, *Essex*, *Cambridge*, *Lincoln*, *Huntingdon*, and *Gloucester*, as a mark of my wish to see them once more have *bacon* to eat instead of accursed potatoes, and 500 *ears* amongst those of the county of *Kent*, as a mark of my *particular* regard for the labourers of that famous county, the first that was trodden by the feet of the saints, and that never was trodden under the hoof of a conqueror. I do not know very well how to accomplish this distribution. If any gentleman, *whom I know*, in each of the aforesaid counties, will undertake the distribution, I will give him the ears for the purpose, and a *Twopenny Trash* (containing the instructions) *along with each ear of corn*. I SELL THE CORN AT MY SHOP IN BOLT-COURT, AT 1*s.* A BUNCH OF FINE EARS, SIX IN NUMBER; and the BOOK, on the cul-

tivation and uses of it, at 2*s.* 6*d.*; which is called a TREATISE on COBBETT'S CORN.

TO THE

READERS OF THE REGISTER.

GENTLEMEN frequently write to me to complain of the irregularity in receiving the *Register*, and for the sending of it to different places.

I beg leave to inform them that I do not *sell* the *Register* except to the newsmen in London and to individuals who come to the office: and that I do not know who supplies any one gentleman in the whole country, whether in London or not; and therefore cannot do anything in consequence of such applications to me. It is the newsmen who supply the *Register* to individuals; and to them the applications ought to be made. I always feel much mortified when I receive complaints of this sort, because it is wholly out of my power to do anything in the way of affording redress.

THE HISTORY OF GEORGE IV., No. 4, is published this day, in the book form; but those who take the *Register* will please to observe that it will be published also in the *Register* next week or the week after.

TWOPENNY TRASH, No. 10, is also published in the book form, price twopence each; or, 12*s.* a hundred, and for three hundred taken at once, 11*s.*

This present Number of the *Register* contains a leaf, having on one side the title-page of the last Volume of the *Register*, and on the other side, the table of Contents of that Volume. This leaf is intended to be cut off, and, if given to the bookbinder, he will put it in its proper place when he binds up the last Volume; so that gentlemen may now have that Volume bound up immediately.

N. B. I have a few copies, not more than fifteen, of the last Volume, complete and bound neatly in boards, price 15*s.* per copy.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1831.

ADAM, J., Rood-lane, Fenchchurch-street, furnishing ironmonger.
BEACH, B., Hounslow, market-gardener.
BURRINGTON, G., Stock Exchange, stock-broker.
COOPER, J. D. and C. K., Woodeaves, Derbyshire, cotton-spinners.
MUIR, G., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.
PALMER, T. R., Cecil-street, Strand, wine-merchant.
ROUTLEDGE, J. J., New Bond-street, haberdasher.
WEBB, T., Osborn-street, Whitechapel, tiresmith.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1831.

INSOLVENTS.

MARCH 28.—DRABBLE, W., Leman-st., Goodman's-fields, pewterer.
MARCH 26.—MOORE, J., Bermondsey-wall, master-mariner.
MARCH 29.—SMITH, R., William-street, New Kent-road, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

De Lacour, T. C., London, diamond-mercht.

BANKRUPTS.

BENSUSAN, T., Prospect-place, Edgeware-road, and Poland-st., Oxford-st., merchant.
COTTEE, G., Farnham, Surrey, boot and shoe-maker.
CROOKALL, T., Chorlton-row, Manchester.
DANSON, H. W., Bristol and Newfoundland, merchant.
DAVY, J., Devonport, brewer.
EMANUEL, M., Birmingham, jeweller.
HAINES, B., Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea, grocer.
MURRELL, T., Evesham, Worcesters. grocer.
MYERS, M., Birmingham, auctioneer.
NALL, J., Manchester, dealer.
OSBORNE, G., Colchester, seedsman.
PEARSON, E., York-street, Westminster, furniture-broker.
SUTTON, H., Newark, Nottingham, mercer.
WARNER, H., George-street, Adelphi, Strand, coal-merchant.
WILSON, J., Cannon-street, and Dowgate-hill, wholesale grocer.
WOOD, J., Grit's-green, Staffordshire, shoemaker.
WOOD, S., Lingard's-wood, Yorksh., clothier.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 28.—The trade for all kinds of grain is exceedingly dull this morning, indeed scarcely a sale has been effected. There is a large supply of Foreign, and a small one of English Wheat, and we have a considerable quantity of inferior in the market. We consider this grain may be quoted 2*s.* cheaper than on last market day. The trade for Barley is very heavy, and fine qualities are quoted at 1*s.* per quarter cheaper, and the inferior 2*s.* In Oats there is no

alteration, and Beans and Peas are quoted as on last Monday. The price of Flour is 60*s.* to 65*s.* per sack.

Wheat	72s. to 76s.
Rye	30s. to 34s.
Barley	36s. to 38s.
—— fine	43s. to 46s.
Peas, White	40s. to 42s.
—— Boilers	45s. to 48s.
—— Grey	36s. to 40s.
Beans, Small	40s. to 42s.
—— Tick	32s. to 36s.
Oats, Potatoe	28s. to 31s.
—— Poland	26s. to 28s.
—— Feed	22s. to 24s.
Flour, per sack	60s. to 65s.

PROVISIONS.

Bacon, Middles, new,	44s. to 48s. per cwt.
—— Sides, new	43s. to 48s.
Pork, India, new	115s. 0d. to 117s. 6d.
Pork, Mess, new	60s. to —s. 0d. per barl.
Butter, Belfast	110s. per cwt.
—— Carlow	104s. to 112s.
—— Cork	105s. to —s.
—— Limerick	104s. to 105s.
—— Waterford	100s. to 104s.
—— Dublin	100s. to 102s.
Cheese, Cheshire	50s. to 84s.
—— Gloucester, Double	56s. to 62s.
—— Gloucester, Single	50s. to 56s.
—— Edam	46s. to 50s.
—— Gouda	44s. to 50s.
Hams, Irish	50s. to 60s.

SMITHFIELD—March 28.

Beef, for the finest quality, is quoted at 4*s.* 2*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per stone; and the inferior Scots, &c., are 3*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* Mutton, for prime young Downs, sells at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* per stone; and Veal, for the best young Calves, is 5*s.* to 5*s.* 8*d.* per stone. Dairy-fed Porkers fetch 5*s.* to 5*s.* 2*d.* per stone; and large Hogs are 4*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.* per stone. Beasts, 2,472; Sheep, 18,940; Calves, 110; Pigs, 130.

MARK-LANE.—Thursday, March 31.

The contrary winds have prevented the arrivals that were expected, and our supplies are in consequence of it very short. We have but few buyers in the market, and trade is extremely dull, with prices nominally as on Monday. There will be no market held on Friday.

	English arrivals.	Foreign.	Irish.
Flour	1,840		
Wheat	1,100	575	
Barley	320	1,220	
Oats	250		

THE FUNDS.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
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